- 4.1) The columns of A are samples that could eithen be image data or some other data. The matrix R is an estimate of the covariance of the columns of A averaged with In because A has a columns. The columns of A may be obtained from some sampling or imaging process
- 4.2) $A = U \ge V^{+}$ $\hat{R} = \frac{1}{n} A A^{+} = \frac{1}{n} (U \ge V^{+}) (U \ge V^{+})^{+} = E A E^{+}$ $= \frac{1}{n} U \ge V^{+} V \ge U^{+}$ $\Rightarrow \Xi^{+} = \Xi$ $= \frac{1}{n} U \ge^{2} U^{+}$

$$E = U$$

$$A = \frac{1}{n} \leq 2$$

$$4.3) A = U \Sigma V^{+}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{n} A^{+} A = \frac{1}{n} (U \Sigma V^{+})^{+} (U \Sigma V^{+}) = TDT^{+}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} V \Sigma U^{+} U \Sigma V^{+}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} V \Sigma^{2} V^{+}$$

$$T = V$$

$$D = \frac{1}{n} \leq^2$$